

Small polymeric toys placed in child-dedicated chocolate food products - do they contain harmful chemicals? Examination of quality by example of selected VOCs and SVOCs

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Abstract

This study was focused on child-dedicated chocolate food products that contain a plastic package with a small toy inside (also known as chocolate eggs). Three types of these products that are commercially available on the Polish market, with different prices, chocolate composition, and main types of polymers used in the toy manufacturing process, were investigated. First, to fully characterise the studied polymer samples, the main types of material in the studied toys and their packaging were identified using Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) analysis. Next, the emissions of selected toxic volatile organic compounds (VOCs) of toy and packaging samples were identified using stationary emission micro-chamber. Total volatile organic compounds (TVOC) emissions were also estimated. Moreover, the content of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) as bioaccumulative semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) was checked in all parts of the cheapest product. The highest PBDE concentrations, which ranged from 5.32 ± 0.79 to 1768 ± 289 ng/g, were recorded in chocolate samples. This demonstrates the need for consumer knowledge on the safety of such products available on the Polish market to be broadened. This is one of the many examples of studies showing that products sold on the European market do not always comply with the CE declaration of conformity. Furthermore, the presence of phased-out PBDEs in toys may provide evidence of wrong recycling practices. Forward-looking considerations showed that, based on assessments of the hazard quotient (HQ) and cancer risk of BDE-209 (CRBDE-209) and assuming each child has contact with one toy and eats one of the studied chocolate products per day, there is no high risk associated with the exposure of children to PBDEs.

Introduction

Plastic materials are considered some of the main sources of the emission of volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs and SVOCs, respectively) into the environment (Noguchi and Yamasaki 2020). Emission of these chemicals is a very important phenomenon, especially in the case of synthetic polymeric materials and products that have direct contact with food products (food contact materials, FCMs), due to the possibility of chemicals directly migrating from these plastic materials into food products (Szczeпаńska et al. 2018; Bauer et al. 2019; Martinez-Bueno et al. 2019). Accordingly, there are legislative requirements for polymers intended to be in contact with food. In Member States of the European Union (EU), this is primarily controlled by Commission Regulation (EU) No. 10/2011 on plastic materials and articles. This regulation established rules for the composition of plastic FCMs, and provides a Union List of substances permitted for use in the manufacturing of plastic FCMs. It also sets out restrictions on the use of these substances, and lays down rules for the compliance of plastic materials and articles (European Union, Commission Regulation No. 10/2011).

The presence of VOCs and SVOCs in polymeric materials mainly occurs by the following routes: (i) residues from the polymer synthesis process (residues of polymerisation, or traces of the initiators, catalysts, or solvents that were used therein); and (ii) substances introduced in the manufacturing process of plastic materials (antioxidants, plasticisers, UV stabilisers, as well as flame retardants) (Hankett et al. 2013; Pei et al. 2017; Azwa et al. 2013; Mitchell et al. 2014; Kozai et al. 2018; Yanagisawa et

al. 2018). In addition, various compounds can be formed and released due to structural degradation of the polymeric material, for example, after exposure to high temperatures and/or UV light (Royaux et al. 2017; Formela et al. 2017; Yu et al. 2016; Bhaskar et al. 2007). VOCs are released from the surface of indoor materials made of polymeric materials as a consequence of application various types of solvents, reagents and polymer monomers during their manufacturing process. Following the literature data, the emission profile, as well as the type and the amount of liberated VOCs, might be associated with the composition and morphological characteristics of defined plastic material. For this reason, the emission determination for VOCs representatives such as monoaromatic hydrocarbons might be considered as a preliminary assessments of the type and quality of polymeric materials associated with the potential solvents and unreacted monomer residues in them [Mitchell et al. 2014; Lattuati-Derieux et al. 2013; Wilke et al. 2004]. In terms of polymer safety, important representatives of monoaromatic hydrocarbons are benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX) and styrene. These compounds are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects (Mitchell et al. 2014). Another valuable parameter is total volatile organic compounds (TVOC) emission. On the other hand, one class of SVOCs that may be found in polymeric materials are polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), which have been used in the past as flame-retardant additives (Rahman et al. 2001). The basic international agreement that includes PBDEs in the group of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) is the Stockholm Convention, which was established in 2001 to regulate 12 initial POPs (the 'dirty dozen') (Xu et al. 2013; Hung et al. 2016), and then successively supplemented in later years by the addition of new POPs (Xu et al. 2013; Hung et al. 2016; on Tang 2013). Commercial mixtures of PBDEs are listed under Annex A of this Convention, which specifies substances whose production and use should cease completely (on Tang 2013). The Stockholm Convention has resulted in the EU Directive on the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS, 2015/863/EC) (Xu et al. 2013). This document defines the maximum concentrations of PBDEs (established at 1000 ppm) permitted to be included in the homogeneous material of articles intended for daily use. Another Directive, Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE, 2002/96/EC), concerns the minimisation of the negative environmental impact of electronic waste, both at the waste collection stage and at the reuse, recycling, and recovery stages (European Parliament, 2003. Directive 2002/96/EC). A related document is the Toy Safety Directive (2009/48/EC), which requires manufacturers to carry out a risk analysis before placing a toy on the market, and to assess the possible exposure of children to such risks (Directive 2009/48/CE, 2009). According to this Directive, toys placed on the European market must have a declaration of conformity, a legally binding promise stating that the product complies with European law. Before the manufacturer issues a declaration of conformity, products should undergo a conformity assessment procedure and obtain the appropriate certificates. If the product receives a declaration of conformity, the manufacturer marks it with the Conformité Européenne (CE) seal, allowing it to be sold within the European Economic Area (Directive 2009/48/CE, 2009). The key issue here appears to be the recycling of polymers, which manufacturers are currently pursuing. Recycled polymers must undergo appropriate removal of hazardous compounds in order to be reused, particularly in "sensitive use" areas (toys, food packaging, food containers, kitchen equipment, water tanks, and water pipes) (UNEP, 2017). Despite the abovementioned regulatory activities, the presence of PBDEs in the environment has not been eliminated because they are persistent and can

bioaccumulate (Currier et al. 2020; Wu et al. 2020; Kelly et al. 2008). In addition, there are reports that imported consumer goods do not always meet the European requirements regarding PBDEs (Ionas et al. 2014). This is a very important issue, especially in the case of plastic materials or products that are intended for use by or have direct contact with children, as this could lead to child exposure to PBDEs. Children have been shown to be the social group the most strongly affected by exposure to PBDEs, and adverse health effects impact prenatal and small children particularly strongly (Vuong et al. 2018). PBDEs have been reported to act as endocrine disruptors (Ji et al. 2019; Vuong et al. 2018) and can cause neurological defects (Drobna et al. 2019), permanent learning and memory impairment (Cowell et al. 2018), behavioural changes (Vuong et al. 2017, 2018), hearing defects (Fabelova et al. 2019), delayed onset of puberty (Harley et al. 2017), decreased sperm count (Zhang et al. 2020), foetal malformations (Koren et al. 2019), and, possibly, cancer (Zhang et al. 2008).

In this study, we evaluated the content of BTEX, styrene, TVOCs and 8 representative PBDEs in the different parts of 3 types of commercially available child-dedicated chocolate food products inside which toys are placed (i.e., chocolate eggs containing a polymeric toy inside a polymeric package). The data about the type and amount of detected compounds were combined with the results of Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) analysis. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to combine the testing of this type of product for VOCs and SVOCs, in parallel. In particular, this is the first study of the presence of PBDEs in such products. Therefore, to elaborate on the issue of the presence of PBDEs, we performed forward-looking considerations involving theoretical estimation of child exposure in contact with the tested product. All available routes from the parts of the products being tested, i.e., the chocolate egg (by ingestion) and polymeric toy or package (by inhalation, dermal contact, and hand-to-mouth ingestion) were included.

Materials And Methods

2.1 Characteristics of the studied commercially available child-dedicated chocolate food products

Commercially available child-dedicated chocolate eggs with a small toy inside manufactured by three different companies were selected for use in this study (n = 8 for each product type). For each of the three product types, products from the same production series were selected. Figure 1 shows the parts of the commercially available child-dedicated chocolate food products studied herein.

Many types of chocolate children's food products with a small toy inside are available on the Polish market. They mainly differ in the following ways:

- the use of single polymers or mixtures of polymers with different physicochemical properties for the production of toys, as some toys have significantly greater hardness, elasticity, and deformability than others;
- type of toy: toys can either consist of several elements to be assembled, or one-piece toys (small figurines) can be included;

- different toy packaging: products are available on the market with transparent packaging or completely non-transparent packaging, and sometimes there are differences in the way the boxes are opened and in their manufacturing quality;
- different cocoa mass content in the composition of the chocolate, which in turn affects the fat mass of the chocolate and the perception of the taste of the chocolate, with products with a higher cocoa mass content characterised by higher prices and perceived as having better taste by consumers;
- where the chocolate and toy are produced, both are not always produced in the same country; and
- the price of the product, reflecting the quality of both the toy and chocolate.

Table 1 presents general information on the tested products, which are commercially available on the Polish market. In this study, 8 pieces of each product (marked as _1, _2, and _3 in Table 1) from the same production batch were used.

2.2 FT-IR analysis of studied children's toys and their packages

To identify the main type of polymers used in the manufacturing process of the small plastic toys and plastic packages placed in the studied chocolate products, Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) was used. The FT-IR analysis of samples was implemented with a Nicolet Spectrometer IR200 obtained from Thermo Scientific (Waltham, MA, USA). This device had an attenuated total reflection (ATR) attachment with a diamond crystal. Measurements were performed with 1 cm⁻¹ resolution over the wavenumber range from 4000 to 400 cm⁻¹ under 64 scans (Przybysz et al. 2018). The results obtained for the studied samples of small toys and plastic packages were compared to the information enclosed in the software database associated with the ATR-FT-IR device (Hummel Polymer Sample Library) to select the polymer components that best matched (above 92%) the spectra of the components detected in the studied samples.

2.3 Analytical procedure for determining the emission levels of selected monoaromatic hydrocarbons from toys and toy packaging placed in commercially available chocolate food products

To estimate the emissions of the selected monoaromatic hydrocarbons (BTEX and styrene) and assess the TVOC parameter values associated with the surfaces of the studied small polymeric toys and their plastic packages, the Markes' Micro-Chamber/Thermal Extractor™ – μ-CTE™ 250 microscale stationary emission chamber system (Markes International Ltd.) was employed. Detailed information about the construction and working parameters of the μ-CTE™ microscale stationary emission chamber system was presented in previous scientific studies (Marc and Zabiegała 2017; Marc et al. 2015). Before seasoning the chamber, all studied samples of polymeric materials (toys and packages) were removed from the chocolate food product, wiped with a cellulose towel, and weighed so that the emissions of selected chemical compounds from a specific mass of the studied materials could be determined. Due to the fact that the internal volume of the single emission chamber was sufficient to contain whole samples (considering its capacity and loading factor), there was no need to destroy or to reduce the sizes of the studied toys and plastic packages. This was a very convenient situation, which provided the opportunity

for the same samples to be used in further analyses (FT-IR and the determination of PBDE concentrations).

The two-stage thermal desorption (TD) technique was used for the liberation of analytes from the sorption medium (Tenax TA). The thermal desorption units were attached to the gas chromatography with flame-ionisation detection (GC-FID) and GC-MS systems. Details about the parameters and the conditions used for the liberation, separation and final identification and quantification of analytes are presented in Section 1 of Supplementary Data.

2.4 Analytical procedures for detecting PBDEs in particular parts of commercially available child-dedicated chocolate food products

Before extraction, the chocolate samples were manually broken up into small, irregular pieces.

Polymer samples (of both toys and packages) were cut into small pieces with scissors. The scissors were washed with acetone between different samples.

The surrogate standard (1 μL of 1 ng/ μL F-BDE-47) was added to 0.5 g of chocolate, and samples were then left for 24 h to allow them to reach equilibrium. Subsequently, analytes were extracted from the samples twice (for 30 min and with 3 mL of n-hexane added at both stages of extraction) by ultrasound-assisted extraction (UAE). Before combining the extracts, they were centrifuged (for 5 min at 2000 rpm). The combined extracts were placed in test tubes and evaporated under a gentle stream of nitrogen to a volume of 2 mL. Then, 2 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid (VI) was added to the extracts and the test tubes were shaken for 1 min for the mineralisation of interfering compounds and the hydrolysis of fats. Next, the extracts were centrifuged (for 5 min at 2000 rpm) to separate the aqueous and organic phases. The upper organic phase was collected with a Pasteur pipette, and then a small dash of anhydrous sodium sulphate was added to remove the remaining water from the extract. The extract was centrifuged again (for 5 min at 2000 rpm), decanted to remove the added sodium sulphate, and evaporated almost to dryness. The residue was then reconstructed in 100 μL of isooctane. The internal standard (1 μL of 1 ng/ μL PCB-209) was next added to the prepared extract. Three samples were taken and extracted in this way from each chocolate egg.

In the case of the polymeric samples of toys and their packages, a 0.5 g sample was also used (except for toy samples from product_3, for which 0.2 g samples were used because the total weights of these toys were smaller), to which the surrogate standard was added (1 μL of 1 ng/ μL F-BDE-47) and samples were left to equilibrate for 24 h. Three samples of the polymeric packaging and toy were taken and extracted from each product. Similarly to the chocolate samples, the UAE technique was used twice on these polymeric samples, but THF was used as the solvent for these types of samples (and both stages of extraction lasted 30 min and used 3 mL of THF). The extracts were centrifuged (for 5 min at 2000 rpm) and decanted from the residues each time before combining them. The combined extracts were placed in test tubes, and then 4 mL of n-hexane was added to them and they were shaken thoroughly by hand. The addition of n-hexane caused the precipitation of a polymeric pulp, which was then removed by

centrifugation (for 5 min at 2000 rpm) and the subsequent collection of the liquid phase. Derived extracts were then evaporated in the test tubes almost to dryness. The residue was reconstituted by the addition of 2 mL of n-hexane (with replacement of the mixture of n-hexane and THF with n-hexane only). Next, approximately 2 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid (VI) was added and the samples were shaken by hand (for the mineralisation of interfering compounds and the hydrolysis of fats). The extracts were then centrifuged again (for 5 min at 2000 rpm) to separate the aqueous and organic phases. The separated organic phase was then handled in the same way as that of the chocolate extracts was.

The content of each of the studied PBDEs in each sample was quantified using a gas chromatograph (Agilent 7890A) connected to a quadrupole mass spectrometer (Agilent 5977A) operating in electron capture negative ionisation mode (ECNI) and selected ion monitoring (SIM) mode, and equipped with an autosampler (Agilent 7693). More details about detecting PBDEs can be found in Section 2 of Supplementary Data.

3. Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC)

Details on the QA/QC for the VOC emissions tests can be found in Section 3 of the Supplementary Data. In brief, every effort was made to avoid wall-memory effect after each measurement.

Regarding PBDEs, component recovery was determined on the basis of extractions and analyses using the surrogate standard. For detection, 5-point calibration curves with different concentration ranges were used. Linearity was determined based on the coefficient of determination (R^2) values for these curves. Analyses of instrument blank samples (pure isooctane) were performed after every 10 samples in the chromatograph sequence. The analysis of the procedural blank was also performed to determine the influence of the analysis background on the results obtained. More details on QA/QC assurance along with the evaluation criteria used can be found in Section 3 of the Supplementary Data.

Results And Discussion

4.1 Characteristics of the studied polymeric materials – FT-IR analysis and emissions studies

The plastic packages placed inside all of the studied chocolate food products were prepared using a mixture of polypropylene (PP) and polyethylene (PE). As for the small toy samples, it was noted that the group of toys defined as coming from product_1 were mainly made of the copolymer acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS) covered by a thin layer of atactic PP, while the toys from product_2 were generally made of a mixture of polyamide (PA) 6 and PA 6.6, and the toys from product_3 were generally made of atactic PP. The FT-IR spectra of selected small toys from studied group of products and their plastic packages are shown in Figure S1 (Section 4 of Supplementary Data).

In the FT-IR spectra obtained for the toys from product_1, characteristic peaks at 3022 cm^{-1} and 750 cm^{-1} associated with stretching vibrations of the C–H bonds present in the aromatic ring were observed. The absorption maximum detected at the wavenumber of approximately 1600 cm^{-1} corresponds to the

stretching vibration of C=C bonds and the bonds present in an aromatic ring (Munteanu and Vasile 2005). The absorption bands found at wavenumbers of approximately 1493 and 1452 cm^{-1} as well as at 1026, 960, and 696 cm^{-1} , are characteristic peaks for styrene-butadiene copolymers and their derivatives, respectively. The maximum peaks seen at wavenumbers of approximately 1493, 1452, and 1026 cm^{-1} are associated with CH_2 groups' deformation vibrations in butadiene segments, as well as the stretching vibrations of the carbon atoms in an aromatic ring. An absorption peak detected at the wavenumber of approximately 696 cm^{-1} might also be associated with the bending vibrations of the C-H groups out of the plane of the benzene structure, which is one of the substituent characteristics of styrene copolymers, such as ABS, PS, or styrene-butadiene rubber (SBR) (Motyakin and Schlick 2006; Olmos et al. 2014). Indeed, this observation was the reason why the main polymer that was used to manufacture the studied toys from product_2 was concluded to be the copolymer ABS, as discussed below. Additional data that support this statement are the relative hardness of the studied samples. Compared to the other two groups of polymeric materials, the studied toys in this group (product_2) were very hard to cut into small pieces suitable for use in further steps in the analytical procedure associated with PBDE analysis. Another aspect of these polymeric toys made of ABS is the fact that they were covered with a thin film of atactic PP, the presence of which was confirmed by FT-IR analysis. The presence of this thin polymeric layer made it possible to introduce and immobilise the pigment on the surface of the ABS copolymer. For this reason, the FT-IR analysis of the cores of the studied toys confirmed that they were made of ABS, but the external surfaces of the studied toys from product_1 were each covered by a film of atactic PP.

For the small toys from product_2, characteristic absorption bands were observed at wavenumbers 2856 and 2926 cm^{-1} , which might correspond to the stretching vibrations of the C-H bonds present in the $-\text{CH}_2$ groups of aliphatic chains. The absorption peaks detected at wavenumbers of approximately 3230 and 3076 cm^{-1} might correspond to the stretching vibrations of the N-H group. The absorption peak seen at the wavenumber of approximately 1632 cm^{-1} is characteristic of the vibration of the carbonyl group, $-\text{C}=\text{O}$. The absorption band found at approximately 1537 cm^{-1} is associated with the crystalline phases of an un-associated amide (Porubská et al. 2012). The absorption band detected in the range 1416–1461 cm^{-1} might be characteristic for scissoring vibrations in *trans*-conformation of the $-\text{CH}_2$ group adjacent to N-H and C=O groups (Wu Yet et al. 2004; Jeziórska et al. 2011). Taking the above information into account, it could be concluded that the studied toys from product_2 were mainly made of a mixture of PA 6 and PA 6.6.

The FT-IR spectra of the last group of small toys studied (product_3) contained a characteristic absorption band over the range 2949–2837 cm^{-1} , which might correspond to the symmetric and asymmetric stretching vibrations of the C-H bonds present in the $-\text{CH}_2$ groups of aliphatic chains. The absorption band detected in the range 1452–1458 cm^{-1} is characteristic for the asymmetric bending vibrations of the $-\text{CH}_2$ and $-\text{CH}_3$ groups (Ebadi-Dehaghani et al. 2016). The peak observed at approximately 1375 cm^{-1} corresponds to the stretching vibrations of C=C bonds (Nekhoroshev et al.

2005). In the range from 840 to 1165 cm^{-1} , several absorption peaks were seen that may correspond to various types of vibrations, including the bending, stretching, and rocking of $-\text{CH}_2$ and $-\text{CH}_3$ groups (Santhoskumar et al. 2010). Considering the abovementioned data, it could be concluded that the toys from product_3 were generally made of atactic PP.

4.2 BTEX, styrene and TVOC emissions studies

As for the measured emissions of selected monoaromatic hydrocarbons from containers made of PE, it should be noted that these packaging samples were opened during the seasoning step in the emission chamber. For this reason, it was observed (see the Section 5 in Supplementary Data) that there were significant variabilities in their hydrocarbon emissions. These variations might have been caused by the different types of toys placed inside the container used for PE analysis. It might be concluded that PE-based packages might adsorb chemical compounds emitted from the small plastic toys placed inside them on their inner-surfaces. This is highly probable because of the long-term exposure of packages to toy emissions, the porous internal surface of the packaging, and the package's polymeric structure. Because of this, two assumptions can be made about PE-based packages: (i) they represent an additional source of emissions of chemicals that might migrate direct from PE impurities and polymers because of the thermal degradation of PE; and (ii) they can be considered a specific type of sorption material and/or membrane that controls the transportation of chemicals emitted from the small toy placed inside the PE-based container in the gaseous phase, and then directly to the chocolate.

A clear relationship between the main type of polymer used in each type of sample and the emissions of specific monoaromatic hydrocarbons therefrom was observed. For small toys mainly made of ABS, ethylbenzene and styrene were characterised by the most intensive emission from these products. The emissions of ethylbenzene and styrene ranged from 16.81 to 33.92 ng/g and from 0.64 to 5.86 ng/g, respectively. The emission of these monoaromatic hydrocarbons is mainly associated with the solvent residues and reaction substrates used in the polymerisation process producing ABS. Ethylbenzene is commonly employed to synthesise styrene, and styrene is one of the main elements used during ABS polymerisation. For this reason, the increased emission of these two monoaromatic hydrocarbons from the studied polymeric materials provides information about the main type of polymer (in the above case, ABS) that was used during the manufacturing process of the studied plastic products.

For product_2, the small toys therein were mainly made of PA according to the results of FT-IR analysis. PA small toys exhibited medium emission levels of toluene, ethylbenzene, and p,m-xylene. The emissions of these monoaromatic hydrocarbons ranged from 0.52 to 2.26 ng/g, from 0.54 to 1.31 ng/g, and from 2.24 to 4.87 ng/g, respectively. Furthermore, in comparison to the other small plastic toys studied, the toys made of PA were characterised by the lowest values of the TVOC parameter (range: from 35.50 to 103.01 ng/g). This might lead to the conclusion that materials made of PA are the source of the least intense monoaromatic hydrocarbon emissions, as well as emissions of different types of aliphatic hydrocarbons.

As for PP small toys, these were characterised as exhibiting the highest emissions of ethylbenzene and p,m-xylene, specifically ranging from 4.17 to 8.29 ng/g and from 0.90 to 5.89 ng/g, respectively. The relatively high content of monoaromatic hydrocarbons in and their consequent emissions from PP-based materials might be caused by the residues of solvents applied during the final manufacturing process of these products. Additionally, the PP-based toys were characterised as having the highest values of the TVOC parameter (range: from 2321.84 to 3023.37 ng/g). This might confirm that plastic materials made of PP are sources of intense emissions of chemical compounds, including monoaromatic hydrocarbons, and probably also aliphatic hydrocarbons, as a result of thermal degradation of PP. This could also lead to other interesting phenomena involving linear polymers like PE and PP, including the fact that they are characterised as giving off intense emissions of aliphatic hydrocarbons (which has a strong impact on the value of the TVOC parameter) and thus might be considered one of the main sources of the emission of the abovementioned compounds.

As for the emissions of selected VOCs from PE containers, it should be highlighted that these samples were opened during the seasoning step in the emission chamber. For this reason, it was observed that there were significant variabilities in their hydrocarbon emissions. These variations might have been caused by the different types of toys placed inside the container used for PE analysis. In cases when the small plastic toy placed in the chamber was made of PP or PA, the emissions of monoaromatic hydrocarbons measured were only higher than 2 ng/g once, in the case of toluene (2.52 ng/g) emitted from the PE-based container in which a PA-based small toy was placed. In cases when the small toy was made of ABS and was earlier placed inside a PE-based package, the emissions of monoaromatic hydrocarbons from the PE container were much higher in comparison to those measured under the previously mentioned circumstances. For PE-based packages in which the small toy was mainly made of ABS, the most intensive emissions detected were those of ethylbenzene and styrene. The emissions of ethylbenzene and styrene ranged from 4.91 to 187.33 ng/g and from 0.43 to 26.80 ng/g, respectively.

4.3 PBDE concentrations in different parts of commercially available child-dedicated chocolate food products

Table 2 shows the mean PBDE concentrations measured in the studied samples (chocolate, packages, and toys) collected from three types of commercially available child-dedicated chocolate food products, together with the median, standard deviation, CV (%), minimum, and maximum detected concentration in each sample type. Calculation of the mean PBDE concentration for each of the three product types tested was possible due to the fact that products from the same production batch were used in the study. Specific information on analytical method performance can be found in Section 6 of Supplementary Data.

Based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that very different concentrations of PBDEs can occur in chocolate egg products, depending on the price of the product and the type of polymer of which the toy therein is made. No PBDEs were detected in any of the components of the most expensive, high-quality original product (product_1), wherein the toy was made of ABS covered by a thin layer of atactic

polypropylene. In chocolate and package samples of product_2, PBDE levels were below the LOD, with the exception of one toy made of polyamide, in which the concentrations of most representative PBDEs were below the LOQ except BDE-99 and BDE-154, whose concentration were quantified (see Table 2). These two PBDEs are among the dominant compounds that are present in the commercial mixture c-pentaBDE. The cheapest product (product_3) contained a wide range of PBDEs, except for samples of its packaging, wherein only BDE-99 was detected at low concentrations (0.00120 ± 0.00011 ng/g). This shows that, in general, the packaging used in this product meets the requirements for polymeric materials intended for use in direct contact with food. Overall, higher concentrations of PBDEs were detected in the chocolate of product_3 than in its toys (made of atactic polypropylene), except for BDE-28 and BDE-154. This may indicate there is a high potential for the migration and accumulation of PBDEs in the chocolate of this product. It can also be observed that for toys where no PBDEs were detected, chocolate did not contain it either - this may be an argument that the main source of PBDEs in chocolate is migration from the toy. PBDEs migration can be further justified by the fact that chocolate is rich in fat, to which PBDEs have a high affinity. However, due to the practical absence of PBDEs in toy packaging, the most likely hypothesis seems to be that the toys are contaminated by the waste stream and the high presence of these xenobiotics in the chocolate is due to another source, e.g. milk, butter/oil, the production process. We cannot state clearly from our data whether there is migration of PBDEs from the toy to the chocolate.

In addition, there was a correlation between high TVOC emissions and high PBDE concentrations in the cheapest product (product_3). In the case of the toy from product_3, the TVOC emissions were more than 3 times higher than those of the toy from product_1, in which PBDEs were present below the LOD level. This indicates there is an increased exposure of children to various types of chemical compounds from the tested product_3, despite the presence of the CE declaration of conformity on this product.

The presence of PBDE in polymer toys can only be explained by the existence of incorrect recycling practices for polymers containing these pollutants. At the end-of-life of the consumer products, many polymeric materials are recycled and the additives they contain, such as flame retardants and plasticizers, are transferred to the newly manufactured goods. Recycled materials are likely to be an important source of these additives in toys and therefore their reuse in products intended for children should be subject to stricter controls. Incorrect recycling practices lead to non-compliance with the CE certificate and cause the reintroduction of phased-out PBDEs into turnover. From a health protection point of view, the question is how many unexplored paths of unexpected exposure to PBDEs can exist. This issue is still relevant and needs to be further explored, despite the ban on using PBDEs in industrial production. In addition, consideration should be given to the balance between the effort required to recycle polymers and the benefits of preventing their re-introduction into the environment. Available tools for determining bromine compounds, such as X-ray fluorescence (XRF), allow rapid selection of a given polymer due to the probability of the presence of brominated flame retardants, including PBDEs. Nevertheless, recycling undoubtedly involves additional financial costs, requires advanced technological solutions and can take considerable time. With regard to environmental safety, good recycling procedures for polymers, including separation of PBDEs and other hazardous substances, play an important role.

5. Forward-looking considerations: Estimation of children's exposure risk to PBDEs

According to the best of our knowledge, the described study was performed first time for PBDEs in this type of consumer product. For this reason, in order to expand this issue, predictive considerations were made by theoretically estimating the exposure of children in contact with the test product. All available routes from some of the products studied, i.e., the chocolate egg (by ingestion) and the polymer toy or packaging (by inhalation, dermal contact, and oral ingestion), were considered. Section 7 of the Supplementary Data presents the workflow leading to the calculation of exposure by these exposure routes. For compounds that were not detected in the chocolate samples (BDE-28 and BDE-154), LOQ values were used to estimate children's exposure.

The estimated risk of children being exposed to PBDEs as a result of contact with different parts of the studied commercially available chocolate food product₃ is presented in Table 3.

The chemical compound to which the exposure of children is the highest via the studied products is BDE-209 because the highest concentrations of this compound were observed in the chocolate and toy components of these products. Much higher exposure risks were estimated for the youngest age group (3-5 years) than for other subgroups, which is mainly due to the lower body weights of these age groups, as well as them exhibiting much more frequent hand-to-mouth behaviour. The predominant route of exposure is via the oral route, especially chocolate ingestion.

Additionally, for oral exposure (i.e., both hand-to-mouth and chocolate ingestion), the hazard quotient (HQ) and cancer risk associated with the intake of BDE-209 ($CR_{\text{BDE-209}}$) were estimated. The method for estimating these parameters can be found in Section 7 of Supplementary Data. Hazard quotients (HQs) calculated using oral exposure values (chocolate ingestion and hand-to-mouth ingestion) indicated that there is no significant risk associated with PBDE exposure from the tested product₃ (all HQ < 1). However, it should be noted that these data were calculated based on the case where a child only eats one chocolate egg per day. Considering that eating chocolate was found to be the dominant route of exposure to PBDEs in the studied food products, it was concluded that adverse effects are expected for the 3-5 years old age group when three or more chocolate eggs are consumed per day. The detailed HQ values calculated herein are included in Table 4.

The calculation of cancer risk (for BDE-209 only) values showed that the oral exposure to PBDEs through the different parts of the commercially available child-dedicated food products analysed in this study can be classified as 'low risk'. However, cancer risk becomes more significant when a child eats more than one chocolate egg per day.

According to the authors, a comparison of potential sources of PBDEs presence in chocolate leads to the conclusion that, from the point of view of children's exposure, contamination of PBDEs in the food chain is more significant than re-introduction due to recycling. Considering that dietary pathway are the dominant route of exposure to PBDEs, direct consumption of contaminated food can have more significant health effects. On the other hand, inadequate polymer recycling practices contribute to the re-

introduction of PBDEs into the environment, which can also result in soil and air pollution, and consequently lead to the occurrence of PBDEs, e.g. in edible plants and meat from farm animals. Consequently, in this context, inappropriate recycling procedures take on much greater importance in the environmental fate of the PBDEs.

Conclusions

The combination of FT-IR analysis with measurements of the monoaromatic hydrocarbon emissions from polymeric materials might represent a powerful tool that can be used to fully characterise the studied materials, especially the main polymers used during the manufacturing process. Moreover, it provides valuable information about the potential solvents and monomer residues that might occur in their plastic materials and be emitted directly via the gaseous phase and further migrate into the chocolate food product. Furthermore, the cover/thin film of polymer applied to several types of toy samples may be an additional source of hydrocarbon emissions, but might also be considered a special type of membrane that hinders the emission of chemical compounds that occur in the main polymeric materials (the core of the toy).

The procedure developed herein for the determination of PBDE levels was able to achieve satisfactory recovery of a surrogate standard (80% for chocolate, 90% for packages, and 81% for toys). The MDLs obtained were in the range of 0.20–1.7 pg/g for tri-heptaBDE and 440 pg/g for decaBDE. Our analytical procedure can thus serve as an alternative to the standard procedure for polymeric analysis, which uses a cryogenic mill to grind polymers. This will allow the costs associated with the use of liquid nitrogen to be avoided, while maintaining a similar sample preparation time.

PBDEs were detected in the different parts of commercially available child-dedicated chocolate food products depending on the type (origin) and price of the products. This demonstrates the need for consumer knowledge on the safety of such products available on the Polish market to be broadened. This is one of the many examples of studies showing that products sold on the European market do not always comply with the CE declaration of conformity.

The low-cost products tested were characterised by the presence of all eight PBDE analytes. The highest PBDE concentrations, which ranged from 5.32 ± 0.79 to 1768 ± 289 ng/g, were detected in chocolate samples. In the more expensive original products tested, the PBDE levels were found to be below the LOD.

Despite the detection of PBDEs in all parts of some of the tested food products intended for children, no high risk associated with exposure of children to PBDEs was found, assuming that a child eats only one chocolate egg per day.

In the future, this type of research should be extended to include analysis of the air inside the toy packaging and between the packaging and chocolate, and should also assess the presence of other harmful SVOCs in these products. Another important future task is to develop a procedure to estimate the potential for PBDEs to migrate from a polymeric toy to chocolate by diffusion.

Declarations

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Conflicts of interest/Competing interests

The authors have no conflicts of interest.

Availability of data and material

All data support our published claims and comply with field standards.

Code availability

Not applicable.

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Tables

Table 1 Basic information about the commercially available child-dedicated chocolate food products containing small polymeric toys examined in this study.

Parameter	Product_1 (n = 8)	Product_2 (n = 8)	Product_3 (n = 8)
Mean chocolate mass \pm SD [g]	20.95 \pm 0.65	21.2 \pm 1.1	26.2 \pm 1.6
Mean polymeric package mass \pm SD [g]	3.940 \pm 0.088	3.899 \pm 0.096	3.814 \pm 0.085
Mean toy mass \pm SD [g]	5.9 \pm 1.3	3.17 \pm 0.77	0.720 \pm 0.062
Assumed total surface area of the toy [cm ²]	10	10	10
Fat content in the chocolate	34.1%	31.5%	31.7%
Appearance of the toy packaging	Non-transparent, yellow	Transparent, white	Non-transparent, yellow
General characteristics of toys	Hard material, toys to be assembled	Hard material, toys are figurines	Flexible material, toys to be assembled
Product price	The highest-priced original product	Medium-priced original product	The lowest-priced original product
CE label	Yes	Yes	Yes
Intended age group	> 3 years	> 3 years	> 3 years

Table 2 Concentrations of PBDEs in the parts of studied commercially available child-dedicated food products [ng/g].

Sample type			BDE-28	BDE-47	BDE-100	BDE-99	BDE-154	BDE-153	BDE-183	BDE-209
Product_1	chocolate n=8	mean [ng/g]	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
	package n=8	mean [ng/g]	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
	toy n=8	mean [ng/g]	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
Product_2	chocolate n=8	mean [ng/g]	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
	package n=8	mean [ng/g]	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
	toy n=8	mean [ng/g]	<LOD	<LOQ	<LOQ	0.83	0.208	<LOD	<LOD	<LOD
		median [ng/g]	-	-	-	0.79	0.200	-	-	-
		std [ng/g]	-	-	-	0.23	0.019	-	-	-
		%CV	-	-	-	28	9.2	-	-	-
		min [ng/g]	-	-	-	0.44	0.194	-	-	-
		max [ng/g]	-	-	-	1.5	0.230	-	-	-
Product_3	chocolate n=8	mean [ng/g]	<LOQ	13.4	5.32	13.5	<LOQ	14.4	5.8	1768
		median [ng/g]	-	13.1	5.10	13.7	-	18.6	5.5	1718
		std [ng/g]	-	2.0	0.79	2.2	-	6.9	1.1	289
		%CV	-	15	15	16	-	48	19	16
		min [ng/g]	-	10.8	3.93	8.4	-	5.7	4.8	1391
		max [ng/g]	-	19.0	6.78	17.5	-	25.7	7.7	2388
	package n=8	mean [ng/g]	<LOQ	<LOQ	<LOQ	0.00120	<LOQ	<LOD	<LOQ	<LOD
		median [ng/g]	-	-	-	0.00124	-	-	-	-
		std [ng/g]	-	-	-	0.00011	-	-	-	-
		%CV	-	-	-	8.8	-	-	-	-
		min [ng/g]	-	-	-	0.00124	-	-	-	-
		max [ng/g]	-	-	-	0.00124	-	-	-	-
	toy n=8	mean [ng/g]	2.00	1.87	0.452	2.27	0.62	0.56	1.08	633
		median [ng/g]	2.01	1.35	0.417	2.38	0.56	0.55	1.00	732
		std [ng/g]	0.50	0.72	0.075	0.86	0.15	0.19	0.41	204
		%CV	25	38	17	38	24	34	38	32
		min [ng/g]	0.42	0.45	0.379	0.49	0.43	0.19	0.28	45
		max [ng/g]	5.60	4.63	0.590	3.87	0.92	1.12	3.23	1230

Table 3 Children’s PBDEs exposure as a result of contact with parts of studied commercially available chocolate food product_3.

Sample type	Exposure route	Age group	BDE-28	BDE-47	BDE-100	BDE-99	BDE-154	BDE-153	BD-E183	BDE-209
Toy	Inhalation (pg/kg/day)	3-5 years	2.6×10^{-7}	8.5×10^{-6}	6.5×10^{-7}	2.2×10^{-6}	2.6×10^{-7}	1.3×10^{-6}	5.8×10^{-6}	3.9×10^{-7}
		5-9 years	1.9×10^{-7}	6.2×10^{-6}	4.7×10^{-7}	1.6×10^{-6}	1.9×10^{-7}	9.4×10^{-7}	4.3×10^{-6}	2.8×10^{-7}
		9-14 years	1.4×10^{-7}	4.5×10^{-6}	3.4×10^{-7}	1.2×10^{-6}	1.4×10^{-7}	6.8×10^{-7}	3.1×10^{-6}	2.1×10^{-7}
	Dermal contact (pg/kg/day)	3-5 years	0.47	15	1.2	4.0	0.47	2.3	11	0.70
		5-9 years	0.36	12	0.91	3.1	0.36	1.8	8.1	0.54
		9-14 years	0.31	10	0.77	2.6	0.31	1.5	6.9	0.46
	Hand-to-mouth ingestion (pg/kg/day)	3-5 years	11	10	2.5	12	3.4	3.1	5.9	3477
		5-9 years	5.4	5.0	1.2	6.1	1.7	1.5	2.9	1703
		9-14 years	1.8	1.7	0.41	2.1	0.57	0.51	1.0	581
Chocolate	Ingestion (pg/kg/day)	3-5 years	491	19948	7920	20097	194	21436	8634	2631909
		5-9 years	340	13822	5488	13925	134	14854	5983	1823685
		9-14 years	198	8052	3197	8112	78	8653	3485	1062422

Table 4 The hazard quotients (HQs) and cancer risk ($CR_{BDE-209}$) of children’s ingestion exposure to PBDEs via toy and chocolate of product_3.

Age group	HQ _{BDE-47}	HQ _{BDE-99}	HQ _{BDE-153}	HQ _{BDE-209}	CR _{BDE-209}
3-5 years	0.20	0.20	0.11	0.38	3.7×10^{-10}
5-9 years	0.14	0.14	0.074	0.26	3.8×10^{-10}
9-14 years	0.081	0.081	0.043	0.15	2.5×10^{-10}

Figures

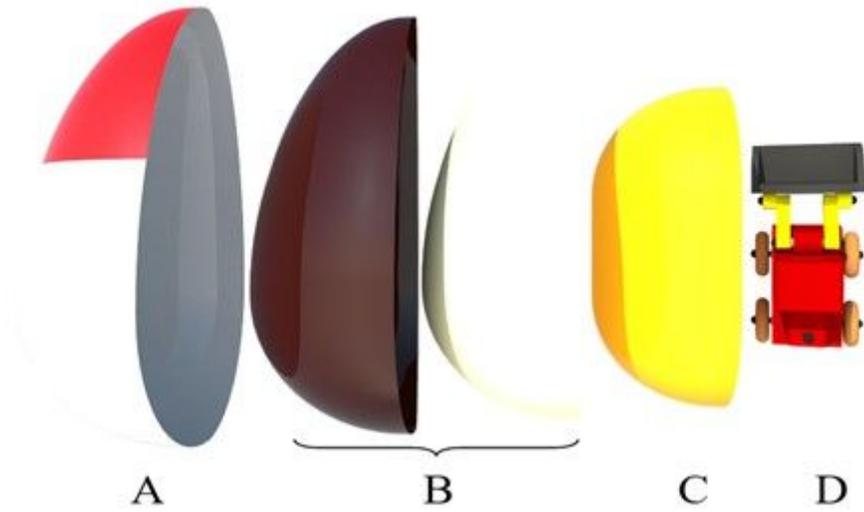


Figure 1

Parts of a chocolate children's food product with a polymeric toy placed inside: A – aluminum foil cover; B – layers of chocolate; C – polymeric package for toy; D – polymeric toy